

RUSSIA VIEWED  
BY W. SPRINGERLand of Czar in Sore Distress, Says  
Denver Man.

## PEOPLE HAVE LOST HOPE.

They Fight Because Greek Church  
Has Ordered Them.

W. M. Springer of the firm of Springer & Stubbs of Denver, is in town for a few days, a guest at the Wilson, having just returned from Russia. The firm is engaged in importing horses from various parts of Europe, and Mr. Springer has made four trips during the past eighteen months for that purpose. He is in this city combining business with pleasure, and speaks hopefully of the future of Utah. During his last trip about his youngest daughter died while he was on the ocean.

During his recent trip Mr. Springer had occasion to visit pretty much every part of Europe, but more particularly Russia and her subjugated dependencies. He went to Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg and thence to Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, stopping off at various intermediate points on the way, and thence home.

Left St. Petersburg the night before Minister Von Plehve was killed, and, of course, missed the excitement consequent upon that event, he said yesterday. "All Russia was then in turmoil, but it was nothing compared with what she has gone through during the past few months. I saw many things during my trip through Russia that impressed me very much. In the first place, it may be well for Americans who contemplate visiting that unhappy country to know something about the hardships which the ordinary traveler has to put up with while going from one place to another. In the first place, before you start from this country it is necessary for you to get your passport visé by the Russian ambassador at Washington, but that is the simplest part of the whole experience. It is when you get to the frontier of Russia that your troubles will begin."

A stranger is stopped at the first town by emissaries of the police, and he has to answer all the questions they put him so that his identity may be firmly established. The passport is taken from him and is held by the police office. Then he is returned to him on payment of a fee which guarantees the use of it by him for one year under exceedingly strict conditions. At the next town he enters a hotel and has to go through the same process of identification, and so on as he makes his journey through the country. He is kept off, but there are no more fees to be paid. For the native, however, the laws are even more stringent. Every one must have a passport, and a heavy fine is exacted upon each holder each year. This is done to discourage persons from one town to another, and in that manner the government hopes to minimize the spread of seditious feelings between dissatisfied and disgruntled persons.

## People Heavily Taxed.

"The people of Russia are taxed to a point where one wonders they do not rise up and revolt. It has been the policy of the reigning dynasty for innumerable years to wring every bit of money possible out of the lower classes, and perhaps it is because of that system that the great mass of the people are ripe for a revolution, but the government is not prepared to move for the reason they haven't got the funds with which to procure the necessary munitions of war. I have seen palaces in various parts of the empire that were perfectly wonderful in the matter of architecture and interior furnishings, yet the majority of them are vacant except for the presence of the caretakers. And all of these have been erected out of the money wrung from the great mass of the people. Again I have visited the wretched hovels, called homes of the common people. In any of my travels through America and in other lands I have never seen so much misery and wretchedness as witnessed among these so-called domiciles. What I saw there was something awful. Just think of men and women and children going around winter and summer clad only in the skins taken from the livestock they have killed. They live on cabbage and cauliflower. Just think of that! Why, we feed our dogs better than that. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Russian peasantry, as a rule, shrink away from the possibility of an arrest, and it is no wonder that riots accompanied by scenes of bloodshed are almost of daily occurrence throughout the land."

"I found perhaps the highest type of intellectual development in Finland. The people of that province have for years shown marked superiority over their neighbors, but when Russia assumed by right of conquest a sovereignty over them and tried to crush their desire for knowledge they protested and rebelled. Russia was too strong for them, however, but while she succeeded physically in crushing them, she could not destroy their keen desire for knowledge. The result is to-day that the Finns are the most advanced to the events transpiring on the world's stage and are only waiting for the moment when they can, with some degree of success, throw themselves on their hated foe and deal her a crushing blow."

"Russia knows this, and it is one of the czar's chief troubles. He has, in consequence, been compelled to keep a standing army at home and is not in a condition to cope successfully with the very fighting men of Japan. The matter, too, know this, and with the relentless character of the mikado's people, Japan is tirelessly pursuing the Russian forces to their doom. Weary, sorely stricken, demoralized and with little or no knowledge of the world, for which they are fighting, the mass of the men in the Russian army are being taken down awaiting them, and they have lost even a great deal of that courage, dash and vim which characterized their movements in the early days of the war. Were it not for their fanatical devotion to the Greek church, I think the Russian forces instead of being an army of fighting men, would degenerate into a wild mob of deserters."

"As a matter of fact, the Russian government is the church, and whatever the czar and the nobility may do, the mass of the people are made to believe that it is done with the sanction of the church, for in Russia the great bulk of the population is very religious. As a matter of fact, they would sooner fight for the Greek church than they would for the preservation of the empire."

"How Russia is going to carry on this war with Japan and hope to succeed in the end is something that gets beyond my understanding. The people have been financially bled to the point where they can give nothing more. The czar has turned to other nations for loans. I haven't noticed any of the powers in a great hurry to take the bait, and I don't see how they can give anything more. The czar has turned to the leading bankers of the world. That fact in itself ought to teach a highly moral lesson, but I do not think the czar and his advisers will be willing to take the hint until too late."

"On my last trip to Europe I met an attaché of the Japanese embassy at London. He was a shipmate on the voyage, and talked with him freely about the situation. One day he said to me: 'Don't think for a moment that Japan cannot keep up its full quota of fighting men along the firing line in any battle in which my country may become involved. We have hundreds of thousands of men, the majority of them trained fighters, who can go through a desperate campaign without flinching. What Japan needs is money, and I think that when the time comes and she makes her call it will be forthcoming more than twice over.' The Jap knew whereof he spoke, for since that time his nation has asked for a large loan, and the world knows what the answer was—she got all she asked, and could have had the loan placed twice over."

## STATE COMES TO THE RESCUE OF THE BOYS

Great Things Anticipated from the  
Workings of the Ju-  
venile Court.Plan to Lead the Child to Better  
Things Rather Than Man-  
ufacture Criminals.

When asked what are the most necessary qualifications for the position of judge of the juvenile court, a man who has given much of his time and his thought to this matter, and who is familiar with the development of the work wherever it has been tried, said: "First, he must have a fund of good sense. He must have energy, a real love for boys, an optimistic outlook and enthusiasm plus."

The local court with Willis Brown as judge and M. M. Woods as probation officer would seem to be equipped with the necessary outfit, and the evidence of the past few days has already shown to those who are sufficiently interested that the court is fairly begun along the right lines. It surely has the right material with which to work out its problems, for in the opinion of those who have so far studied the matter Utah is equipped with a law which potentially is far ahead of any framed heretofore.

The movement in its entirety is but five years of age, and it grew as is well known out of the needs of the criminal court of New York. Hence in all the other states where it is today in working order it is handled under the criminal code, and is not in the higher sense educational.

Utah's bill has initiated a new term as it were in the realms of law, that of the delinquent court as separated and entirely distinct from the criminal court of every kind. Its purpose, therefore, can never be confounded with that of the criminal court, but must be included among the educational features of the state. For this reason it is best separated from all questions of law and placed in the hands of someone having nothing to do with the courts.

Thus is surmounted one of the greatest difficulties met with in the handling of juvenile courts in Illinois, in Nebraska and in Indiana. The last named state has a law similar to that of this state, but the judge must be elected by the people, and the office, and the office becomes a "plum."

Although it may seem at first to fair-minded people that the fact that it is so far from a "plum" is a disadvantage, this very feature may be one of its best. By this means men whose interests are not really centered in this matter, but who are merely seeking a way to seek the office, and of necessity the office must seek the man.

## When Parents Are at Fault.

Another feature which is shared, it is true, by Colorado with some reservations, is that the bill passed by the legislature creates an adult delinquent, as well as the juvenile delinquent or dependent. This is interpreted by the guardians in any way they see fit, and the guardian is guilty of contributory negligence in the delinquency of a child, such as allowing it to pursue a full avocation in any way, or guilty of a misdemeanor, that person becomes a delinquent and is required to report to the court or to the probationary officer for responsible conduct.

First of all plans for the working of the court is that of having delinquent children report to the court at stated intervals, for examining their physical health, as it were, and showing how their conduct has been during the period imposed. Among other practical things this will insure the child being kept from the streets at night, from truancy, from malicious mischief and from petty offenses which lead to greater evils.

## Home Help For the Erring.

Another plan is to remove the child from its environment. It should be deemed best for his interests and for the interests of the state, and place him in a better one. For this purpose a place must be provided, and this would appear to be a difficulty at the first glance. But the law provides that a small sum per diem may be taken from the board of such a child, and that he may be placed either with people in a private family, where he will be from proper care, or he may be taken in any public home suitable for the care of such delinquents. As Salt Lake already has some charitable places of this kind, it is not to be wondered that the guardians to make it a street, and others, this problem will be readily solved just such time as a real detention home or school be provided. Provision is already allowed for such a home or parental school, as it is called, but the success of the present movement will determine its establishment.

But the great feature is that instead of dragging the youngster down it gives him a better chance than the poorly managed or poorly regulated home can do. It is willing to take the boy for the best that is in him, and forget the worst. It leaves no stain behind him to live down, but provides a record that is clean for him to live up to. It calls him no such name as criminal, but only delinquent, failing to live up to the best for himself and his fellows.

## How Denver Saves Money.

Taking for its fundamental idea the thought that it is wiser to persuade to save children than to punish criminals, the juvenile courts have so far proved this to be a real fact that the people of Denver have had to home for the detention of delinquents at a cost of \$18,000, and now pay a salary to a man and wife to run that home or \$1,400 annually, besides all the other expenses, and still shows a saving of a large sum of money each year over that formerly used for the employment of lawyers and the expenses of the children's cases in a criminal court.

"The real meaning of the juvenile court law, the motives underlying its adoption and the attitude taken by the court and the officer administering it, must be thoroughly understood in every detail before an intelligent conclusion can be reached as to the results already accomplished by the workings of the law, and the possible results which may be brought about in the future."

"The fundamental idea of the juvenile court is so simple that any one ought to understand it. It is, to be perfectly plain, a return to paternalism. It is the acknowledgment by the state of its relationship as a parent toward child with its children. Civilization for years lost sight of this relationship, and as a consequence the utter demoralization of society was threatened. The child, suffering for the sins of its natural parents, the outcast, illegitimate child, so to speak, of the state committed some petty depredation, was arrested, and the first arrest became a criminal, with his hand raised against every man's hand and every man's hand raised against him."

"The state recognized its duty toward the child only to the extent of providing prisons to lock him up, when, driven by the forces of evil on every side, he became a criminal, a menace to his fellow beings and a direct charge upon the state for the period of his natural life."

"Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that the plan of the juvenile court is not to punish the child.



WILLIS BROWN.

Rather it is to lead him along the road which leads to a successful life and to uphold and help him in the work of shaping that life. It is its purpose to inquire into his home surroundings, and either to better those by aid and supervision or, if necessary, to remove him from them. It will take him from his miserable, ill-fed, ill-clothed condition and provide for him the comfort and happiness which is the right of every child. It will where the need exists, provide employment instead of idleness, health instead of disease, and above all and before all, physical and moral cleanliness.

The great men who have thought out this solution of the great sociological problem are not all jurists, but many of them are earnest students of child life and are truly great educators. Among them it has long been a recognized fact that the boy who does wrong is a vastly different human being from the man who does the same wrong. With the one the phase may be a temporary one (with always the possibility of environment and temptation), while with the other it is permanent, while with the other it is the act of a being whose nature is not temporary, but fixed. One of the deepest advocates of this critical period of adolescence has said:

"It would be as just to go into the room of a patient in the wild delirium

of typhoid fever, and attempt to judge of his disposition and his character, as it is to judge of the nature of the mature man of the future during this erratic fever period of the youth."

From this it becomes plain that the first idea prevailing in the mind of the judge and the probation officer is that the boy is not a criminal, even if he be guilty of the same crime which might constitute a criminal state in a man. He is merely a delinquent, and he is to be helped out of that delinquency and made to be a wholesome, sane man.

## No Records Are Kept.

Now a word about the connection of the court with existing institutions in the state which have to deal with the life and its administration. There is nothing in the state institutions more widely separated from the juvenile court than is the reform or state industrial school. There is no step from the one to the other. The steps all lead the other way. The court is not a court of law in this sense at all. If the delinquent choose through his guardians to have a trial by jury, a record of his crime, and the humiliation incident to these matters, he has the right. He is not even examined in the juvenile court. If, instead, he wishes to avoid

Utah Law Considered Better Than  
Statute of Any Other  
State.Willis Brown Enters Upon His Im-  
portant Duties Filled With  
Zeal and Enthusiasm.

all this, and be taken into the arms of the state as his first parent and cared for in the way that the state decrees the wisest, he makes no plea, but is brought into the juvenile court, and there a decree is made as to how he shall be best helped. No record, either of his misdemeanor or his delinquency, is kept, and no report of the matter is made either to the general public or to any who shall wish to employ or befriend the boy hereafter. But a faithful watch is kept of his associates, his actions, his progress, by the probation officer, who is the eye and hand of the court. And if it be found that he is not coming up to the trust imposed in him he is placed where he can be better helped to come up to it. The juvenile court system has been called "a life saving station," and it has certainly been so in a literal sense in many instances. Numerous examples are to be found, even in the five short years of its existence, where children, lame and crippled, broken in health and in every way dying, have been rescued, given proper medical attention, given proper homes and proper food and acted upon by this work of the probation officers.

## The Essence of the Law.

The following in regard to the Illinois law will apply to all the laws so far framed:

"The law is expressly framed to avoid treating the child as a criminal; to this end the proceedings are divested of all the features which attach to a criminal proceeding. Instead of a 'complaint' or 'indictment' there is a 'petition.' Instead of a 'warrant' there is a 'summons.' The child is not arrested, but is brought into court by either a guardian or by a probation officer. The law expressly forbids keeping a child in any jail or lockup. He may be kept temporarily in a detention home or other suitable place outside the jail."

"When the child is brought into court the inquiry is with reference to the condition of the child. Is there a condition of dependency or of delinquency? Instead of a prosecutor there is a probation officer, who is there, not to convict the boy, but to represent his interests. The child is never convicted, but is found dependent or found delinquent. The child is not sentenced, but is 'committed' to the care of a probation officer or to the care of a friendly institution. The proceedings in court are informal. The rules of evidence are not adhered to. The effort is to find out what is the best thing to be done for the child, and to do it if possible."

It may be interesting to note that in the large cities where the court has had a fair trial in the past five years the figures show:

Total number of children in jail the two years before the law, 6,065.  
Total in the five years since the law, 1,579.

## THREE SCOUT SHIPS

Bids Opened For the Building of An  
Important Addition to the  
American Navy.

Washington, April 15.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of three scout cruisers which were authorized by the act of congress of April 27, 1904. With the completion of these ships there will be added to the navy a new and unique type of vessel. In the opinion of naval officers the war in the far east has demonstrated the great value of these ships, and since these are planned to have a big speed and great steaming radius, they are expected to prove important additions to the naval service. The building also opens up the probability for the introduction of turbine machinery, as the department in the advertisement for bids announced that alternative proposals for the installation of turbine engines would receive the department's consideration. In the meantime the bureau of steam engineering has been making a study of turbine systems, and has been closely observing all experiments that have been conducted in that direction.

The scout ships are to be 420 feet long, with a breadth of 46 feet 8 inches and a draught of 16 feet 9½ inches. The displacement of speed trial is to be not less than 1,250 tons. Provision is made for a total coal carrying capacity of about 1,250 tons.

The vessels are to be provided with a battery of 120 three-inch rapid-fire guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. Four smokestacks will rise to a height of 100 feet. The maximum time allowed for completion for the vessels is fixed at thirty-two months if reciprocating engines are adopted, and twenty-four months if turbines are adopted. A total weight of about 184 tons of nickel steel will be employed in the construction of each vessel for protective purposes. The speed of the new vessels will be twenty-four knots.

The lowest bids for the three scout cruisers, opened at the navy department today, were as follows:

Fore River Shipbuilding company, Quincy, Mass., one at \$1,629,000 or two at \$1,557,000 each.

Union Iron works, one at \$1,689,000, or two at \$1,666,000 each.

The bids are for the construction of the cruisers under the department's plans with reciprocating engines. The lowest bids submitted for cruisers with turbine engines were as follows:

Fore River Shipbuilding company, two at \$1,468,000 each.

Bath Iron works, two at \$1,573,000 each.

PRIVATE MICHIGAN  
BANK UNABLE TO PAY

Owosso, Mich., April 15.—The private bank of M. L. Stewart & Co. of this city, one of the largest private banking institutions of the state, closed its doors today and posted a notice saying that the concern's affairs were in the hands of the Detroit Trust company. The bank's deposits have been estimated at more than a half million dollars. No statement of assets and liabilities has been given out.

Ralph Stone, secretary of the Detroit Trust company, said:

"The assignment was caused by the institution advancing to a carriage company, in which C. D. Stewart, the head of the banking firm, was a stockholder, sums aggregating \$28,000. This indebtedness the carriage company was unable to meet."

## CHANCE TO GET EVEN

Ohio Retail Oil Dealer Asked to Fur-  
nish Proof Against the  
Standard.

Oberlin, O., April 15.—S. G. Gibson, a retail oil dealer whose sales are made largely from wagons in the nearby country districts, and who alleges that the Standard Oil company has waged a relentless war against him with a view of driving him out of business, because he does not buy the product of the Standard company, has received the following letter from the department of commerce at Washington:

"In a clipping from a Cleveland newspaper, dated recently, it is stated that during December, on account of your purchase of oil from an independent manufacturer, a representative of the Standard Oil company warned you not to buy more oil from that manufacturer, and finally declared was against you by cutting prices and establishing competing delivery wagons. Will you kindly give me full information with regard to this transaction, stating the name of the representative of the Standard Oil company, the substance of his statement to you, the prices charged by that company to retail dealers before and since, and the result of the reported competition. It is important that the information furnished should be full and complete."

(Signed)  
"HERBERT KNOX SMITH,  
"Acting Commissioner."

Gibson will furnish the desired information.

## ACCIDENT ON IOWA.

Muzzle of One of the Eight-inch  
Guns Blew Off.

Washington, April 15.—A telegram from the chief of staff of the North Atlantic squadron, received at the navy department today, states that the muzzle of one of the eight-inch guns of the Iowa blew off yesterday during target practice. No one was injured.

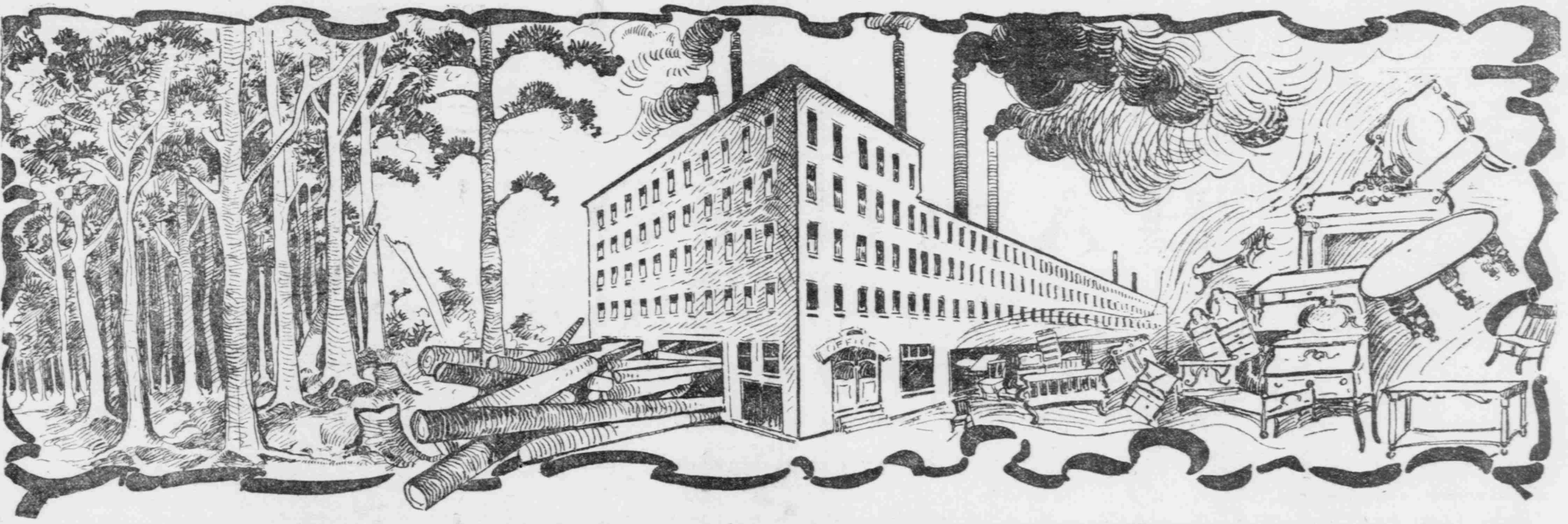
The telegram stated that after four of the eight-inch guns in target practice had been fired, the muzzle of the fifth gun blew off at the first round. It was one of the old type guns of this caliber mounted on the Iowa before the Spanish war, and designed to use brown powder, and consequently had a much thinner muzzle than the new type. It had been fired successfully 105 times and burst on the one hundred fourth time with normal powder conditions so far as known. Several other guns of the same type on the Iowa and made at the same time have suffered similar accidents and this class of gun is being replaced as rapidly as possible with longer and thicker muzzled weapons. The navy department has ordered a thorough investigation of the accident.

## SHARPERS HAVE FLED.

St. Louis, April 15.—United States deputy marshals and postoffice inspectors are searching for M. J. Hay, charged with being the head of the Keystone Commission company of East St. Louis, which is alleged to have used the mails in an alleged "get-rich-quick" scheme. The offices of the company are closed.

## LIABILITIES, \$130,000.

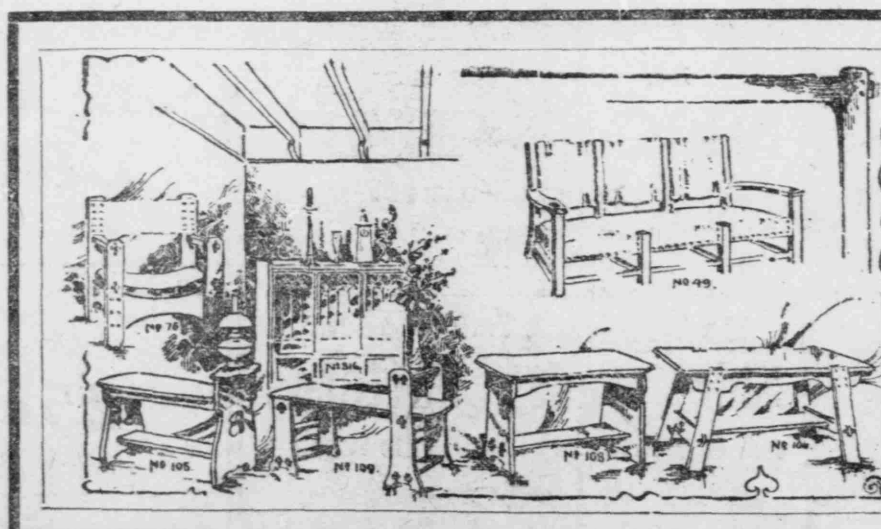
Chicago, April 15.—Earl Patterson, real estate dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, \$130,000; assets, \$52,000.



## EACH DAY



EACH DAY forest and factory yield to their utmost. EACH DAY of Spring we receive a car from this production. EACH DAY our extensive show rooms are filled with something new and attractive. EACH DAY a little of your valuable time will be well spent in looking over these astonishing creations. EACH DAY many new customers are won by the QUALITY of our goods and our REASONABLE PRICES.

Genuine  
Craftsman  
Furniture!

We alone carry this class of Furniture. It stands for simplicity and yet is full of the artistic. Made of burned oak of all colors.

Rattan  
Goods!

Just in receipt of a car of artistic rattan chairs, rockers, couches and fireside chairs. Many new ideas in combination - rattan and leather.

## H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

UTAH'S LARGEST HOME FURNISHERS.